undp

HEADING FOR CHANGE

UNDP 1993 Annual Report

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Message from the Administrator

We live in a world where there is an enormous gap between global reality and global possibility. On the positive side, the potential for human betterment has never been greater. The Cold War is over and demilitarization gives us an unprecedented opportunity to refocus energies and resources on development.

What we can do today with technology — properly deployed and managed — is also extraordinary. Added to this are major opportunities that have arisen through the globalization of markets and the spread of democracy. A world without want is within our grasp.

Yet the problems we must overcome in order to reach that ideal are daunting: growing poverty and joblessness; persistent inequities in the distribution of opportunities and resources, both among societies and within them; a breakdown of the social fabric in many countries; violence and discrimination against women; environmental degradation and plundering of the planet's natural resources; tremendous population pressures, and the globalization of problems, including migration, drugs, and disease.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has an important role to play in narrowing the gap between what is and what could be. When I came on board in July 1993, I found an organization with enormous potential. UNDP has an unmatched network of 132 offices worldwide conducting development programmes in 175 countries and territories. It has a staff of nearly 7,000 — eighty-five per cent of whom work in our country offices — who serve with great competence and dedication. Because of its political neutrality, its decentralized, country-based structure, and its ability to provide grant assistance, UNDP occupies a unique position of trust with developing countries. It has access to leadership in both government and civil society. And because of its close working relationships with UN agencies and the international community, UNDP can tap needed expertise and assist in mobilizing resources for development.

UNDP has great strengths, and during its 44-year history it has accomplished much. But too often the organization's resources have been too thinly spread. There has not been sufficient focus or follow-through, and UNDP has

> "Sustainable human development is pro-poor, pro-nature, pro-jobs and pro-women. In sum, sustainable human development stresses growth, but growth with employment, environment, empowerment and equity."

READEX
MICRO

FOCUS OBJECTIVE POVERTY ELIMINATION

UNDP is committed to the goal of poverty *elimination*, not merely alleviating the worst of its effects. Poverty is universal; even in the rich countries there are poor people. Throughout the developing world, more than 1.3 billion people today live in absolute poverty.

Most governments and multilateral development agencies have put the issue of poverty elimination high on their agendas. However, behind apparent consensus on the policy areas that need to be addressed, such as macroeconomic planning, credit and social services, lie fundamentally different conceptions about the essential nature of poverty. Conventional wisdom characterizes poverty as merely an income gap, to be filled by promoting general economic expansion, which will trickle down to the poor in the form of expanded job opportunities.

An alternative model, to which UNDP subscribes, views poverty as a people's participation gap. In this model, empowerment of the poor is the key strategic approach to the abolition of poverty. The poor themselves must be empowered to remove the barriers keeping them in the poverty trap. These barriers are not just economic; they also are political, social and cultural. From this standpoint, grass-roots organizations and other institutions of civil society have an integral role to play in eliminating poverty. The goal here is to *transform* the relationship of the poor to the economy and to society.

UNDP is working to eliminate poverty in a variety of ways. In our country-based activities, we are working with developing-country partners to devise national poverty-elimination strategies. These strategies are necessarily wide-ranging, since virtually every aspect of government policy impinges on the poor. Some key aspects, however, are: agrarian reform; access to credit; assuring basic social services and a social safety net, and devising ways to ensure participation. UNDP is helping programme countries build their capacities to plan and implement policies specifically aimed at poverty elimination, as well as to incorporate poverty concerns into the country's general policy framework. Countries in which UNDP is helping to develop and implement particularly far-reaching poverty elimination strategies include The Gambia, Malawi, Nepal and Sri Lanka, among many others.

UNDP also aims to advance understanding of poverty as a systemic dysfunction of societies and economies and a major threat to sustainable human development, not simply as a marginal phenomenon that can be dealt with through charity and transfer payments. One means of doing this is by using our Human Development Index to look at development on a disaggregated basis – for example, by gender and by region. Findings based on such analysis can help countries highlight groups upon which poverty elimination strategies must be concentrated. UNDP is also feeding the results of various policy studies into the preparatory process for the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, in which one of the key themes will be the elimination of poverty.

lacked the mandate needed to ensure better UN coordination. To realize our full potential to meet the challenges of today's world, we need to define our mission clearly, identify those areas where we have special strengths, and focus on those activities that will produce the greatest pay-off where it counts — on the ground, in our programme countries.

Villagers team up to build a quake resistant community centre in Ecuador

Throughout UNDP, and with key constituencies, in 1993 we began a process of extensive consultation to build a vision for the UNDP of the future. The image that has emerged is of a UNDP that marshals its full resources, and coordinates the development efforts of the whole United Nations system to assist our programme countries in achieving what we call "sustainable human development."

Sustainable human development is development that not only generates economic growth but distributes its benefits equitably; that regenerates the environment rather than destroying it; that empowers people rather than marginalizing them. It gives priority to the poor, enlarging their choices and opportunities and providing for their participation in decisions affecting them. It is development that is pro-poor, pro-nature, pro-jobs and pro-women. In sum, sustainable human development stresses growth, but growth with employment, environment, empowerment and equity.

While aspects of this vision may be familiar in theory, putting its tenets into practice on a broad scale is nothing less than revolutionary. UNDP has already begun to provide a platform on which to build new global partnerships and mobilize resources for actions that address fundamental human concerns. It sees sustainable human development as more than just the basis for UNDP action, but as a unifying concept for all of the United Nations' work in the social and economic spheres — and, in fact, for all development cooperation.

Within the sustainable human development framework, UNDP will focus on doing particular things, and doing them well. We have identified three priority goals within that framework: strengthening international cooperation for sustainable human development and serving as a substantive resource on how to

FOCUS OBJECTIVE JOB CREATION

Employment empowers people economically, socially and politically. It not only provides income for purchasing goods and services, but contributes to people's dignity by providing them with socially productive roles. Employment can empower people politically to the extent that workers are able to influence decision-making in the workplace and beyond.

Unfortunately, much of the world – rich and poor countries alike – has experienced a rising tide of unemployment in recent years. Employment has consistently lagged behind economic growth, generating a new phenomenon, "jobless growth". Labour-saving technologies are leading to productivity gains and rising output, without creating new jobs.

Given population growth and the increased entry of women into labour markets, and taking into account the number of people unemployed or underemployed, about one billion new jobs will be needed in the next decade. If present trends continue, it is extremely doubtful that countries will achieve such an increase in employment. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that the labour force in sub-Saharan Africa will grow by 3.3 per cent per year in the 1990s, while productive employment will increase by only 2.4 per cent annually, even under optimistic assumptions about trends in GDP growth. The situation is likely to be equally grim in Latin America and South Asia, and the industrial countries are unlikely to welcome more economic migrants, given their own high levels of unemployment.

Policy makers the world over are searching for strategies to combine high GDP growth with more opportunities for sustainable livelihood. Some common themes have emerged, including: investment in education and worker retraining; support for small-scale enterprises and informal sector employment, and extended employment safety nets through labour-intensive public works programmes in periods of major economic distress.

UNDP is working on a number of initiatives to promote increased employment creation. Among other things, it is supporting the development of national training and employment policies, the establishment of institutions that provide training in many fields, the creation and strengthening of businesses and industries, and the fostering of an enabling environment for the expansion of the informal sector, the source of many employment opportunities in the developing world. Particularly ambitious undertakings have been launched in Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya and Tanzania.

In preparation for the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, UNDP and other UN organizations are undertaking a number of thorough studies of employment policy and social integration. One, being carried out with the ILO, will examine international approaches to employment, including the effect of globalization of markets on capital, goods and services, and other international conditions.

Pro jobs

Pro poor

achieve it, building developing countries' capacities for sustainable human development, and helping the United Nations become a powerful, unified force for sustainable human development.

Strengthening International Cooperation for Sustainable Human Development

Ironically, just as the case for international cooperation for development has become stronger, many countries are considering retrenchment of their international activities. Actions that commensurate with global challenges and opportunities are simply not being launched.

UNDP aims to be a force for concerted international action addressing the development challenges of today and into the 21st century. We want to be a powerful catalyst for change — working with others to define the new ideas that will make a difference and to build the coalitions that can move them forward.

One of the most valuable services UNDP intends to deliver will be solid analysis and understanding of what sustainable human development entails. What national and international policy reforms and development cooperation initiatives are needed? How must development assistance be changed so that it promotes sustainable human development and is efficient, effective, and responsive to real needs? How can we build public support for the right policies, and for the new programmes and international compacts that will be essential?

The Human Development Report (HDR) is UNDP's leading contribution in this area to date. The HDR and its Human Development Index, published annually since 1990, have shown conclusively and quantitatively that there is no automatic link between a rising GDP and human well-being. These analyses have focused attention on people as the centre of development. In addition, the HDR has launched a powerful critique of past development cooperation and international policies — in such areas as trade, debt, military exports, and use of expatriate experts — that have tended to undermine much of the benefit of international assistance. In 1993 UNDP put forward the 20:20 proposal, which suggests that developing countries should allocate at least 20 per cent of their budgets, and donors 20 per cent of their aid, to human development priorities. If this recommendation is taken up, it will release about $30 billion per year from existing resources for those policy interventions that would do the most to achieve sustainable human development.

Pro jobs

Pro poor

FOCUS OBJECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL REGENERATION

Environment is integral to the processes of development; natural capital, like human capital, is as necessary for economic progress as are other, more familiar forms of capital, such as bricks and mortar or machines. We must recognize environmental deterioration for what it is – a major threat to development prospects and a major source of economic loss.

UNDP seeks to promote development that is environmentally sustainable – that will regenerate the resource base for use by future generations as well as our own. The environment is viewed as central to development objectives in almost all sectors in which UNDP is involved. Eighty per cent of UNDP country programmes have incorporated an environmental component. It is anticipated that within the current five-year planning cycle, about 30 per cent of total resources will go toward environment-related programmes.

A major focal point for UNDP's activities in this area is the implementation of *Agenda 21*, the plan of action that emerged from the 1992 Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. To help developing countries translate *Agenda 21* into national action for environmentally-sustainable development, UNDP launched Capacity 21. This programme is currently supporting projects in Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, The Gambia, Honduras, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, the Philippines, Sudan and Syria. Over $25 million was pledged by contributor countries in its first year of operation.

Along with the World Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNDP co-manages the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The GEF provides grants to help developing countries reduce global warming, protect international waters, preserve biological diversity, and prevent further depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. UNDP is responsible for technical assistance, training and pre-investment studies. At the end of 1993, it was managing 55 technical assistance projects in the four areas covered by the GEF.

UNDP also administers the GEF's Small Grants Programme, which supports community-based NGO projects related to the GEF's global concerns. Grants of $5,000 to $50,000 are available for country projects. To date, more than 125 small-grants projects around the world have been approved for funding. Grassroots organizations working in the environmental field also benefit from UNDP sponsorship of the Africa 2000 and Asia-Pacific 2000 Networks, which currently support more than 400 projects in 20 countries.

In collaboration with UNEP, the UN Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, UNDP is helping developing countries to phase out the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone-depleting substances, as required by the Montreal Protocol. Thus far, it has provided 26 countries with financial and technical support toward acquisition of new, ozone-friendly technologies.

Building Developing Countries' Capacities for Sustainable Human Development

Most of UNDP's financial resources and energy will be concentrated on helping to build capacities for sustainable human development in our programme countries. In each and every country we serve, UNDP is committed to participating in a dialogue with government and other stakeholders:

- *to identify the country's top priority needs in realizing sustainable human development;*
- *to identify the most effective, high-leverage actions UNDP can take to help the country meet those needs, recognizing our strengths and limitations;*
- *to identify other partners and other resources to help the programme country pursue its development objectives.*

UNDP intends to help countries achieve sustainable human development by focusing on initiatives that give priority to the poor, to creating employment, to advancing women, and to regenerating the environment. These four objectives are consistent with the directives UNDP has been given by its Governing Council (now the Executive Board). They are mutually reinforcing, and, in differing degrees, are among the priority goals of each of our programme countries. They are also objectives that have been elaborated, refined and endorsed in numerous international agreements, many formulated under UN auspices.

UNDP can best contribute to the realization of these four objectives by helping countries develop policies, action plans and management capacity for implementation, in each area. We can help involve and empower elements of civil society, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are essential for achieving sustainable human development. We can also play a useful role in mobilizing needed financial and technological resources and promoting development cooperation among developing countries.

UNDP Administrator James Gustave Speth watches a Vietnamese woman doing machine embroidery.

FOCUS OBJECTIVE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Women are the world's largest excluded group. The *Human Development Report's* analysis of gender-based inequalities, as reflected in the Human Development Index (HDI), produces the disgraceful finding that *no country* treats its women as well as it does its men. In industrial countries, women's ranking on the HDI is typically only about 80 per cent that of men's; in some developing countries, it is far lower than that.

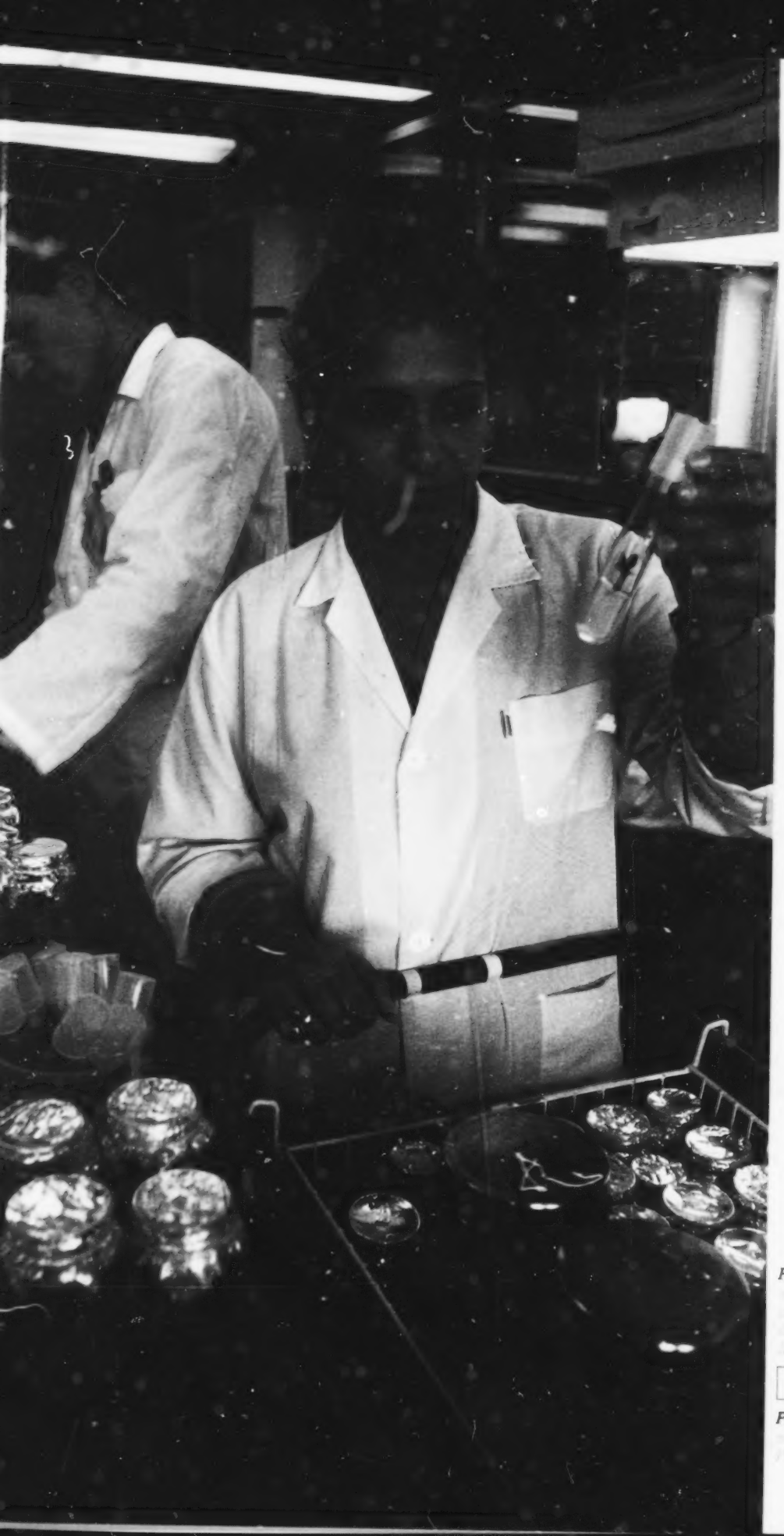
Women are denied equal access to education: rates of school enrolment are much lower for females than for males, and many more women than men are illiterate. Discriminatory codes, especially with regard to access to credit and property ownership, keep women from participating fully in economic life. Women have fewer job opportunities than men, and even when they manage to find paid employment, their wages are far lower than those of men. In some places, women are not permitted to vote; in all countries, women are underrepresented in government.

The advancement of women is a matter of simple justice, and much more: it is the key development opportunity and need of the 1990s. Women are the main providers for two-thirds of the poorest households in the developing world. They produce more than 60 per cent of all food grown and consumed locally. They are the primary managers of natural resources in their communities.

UNDP's Gender in Development programme encourages governments to develop more gender-sensitive policies and programmes. Two-thirds of UNDP's country programmes already reflect commitment to gender issues. In Bangladesh, Chile, Cuba, The Gambia, India, Malawi, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Seychelles and Thailand, these issues are systematically incorporated into *all priority areas* of the current country programme.

Another important means of promoting gender-sensitive development is through support for the efforts of grassroots women's organizations. UNDP's Partners in Development Programme provides direct assistance to community-based self-help initiatives, including those organized by and for women. For example, such initiatives receive support in Liberia, where the civil war has left many women as heads of households, and the lack of any formal government has required that NGOs come to the fore in helping women provide for their families.

UNDP is also facilitating women's participation in the upcoming Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, China, in September 1995. Among other things, it is supporting the involvement of women at the grass-roots level in national activities in preparation for the conference, and is sponsoring the participation of women from developing country governments and NGOs in regional meetings and at the Beijing conference itself.



Pro women

Pro nature

These objectives (see pages 2, 4, 6, 8) also define UNDP's responsibilities. We cannot accept lack of: impressive progress with respect to the reduction of world poverty, protection and regeneration of natural resources for use now and in the future, major improvements in the status of and opportunities for women, and the creation of sustainable livelihoods for the world's people.

Compared to some development agencies, UNDP will probably never be rich in money. But we can be rich in knowledge, ideas, information, communications, and access to science and technology. We know the concrete, on-the-ground reality in the countries where we have programmes. We will continue to use this knowledge and the financial resources at our disposal as catalysts for policy change and as means to mobilize larger investment resources.

Making the United Nations an Integrated, Effective Force for Sustainable Human Development

Another way in which UNDP intends to advance the sustainable human development vision is to help make the United Nations a more integrated and effective development force. The UN system has a vital, even indispensable role to play in development cooperation, one which is complementary to that of international financial institutions on the one hand, and the bilateral assistance agencies on the other. As the only vehicle for expression of the will of the entire international community, the UN brings unique capabilities to the work of development cooperation.

Decades of UN involvement in such fields as assistance to refugees, humanitarian relief, anti-poverty programmes, childhood immunization and population issues have created a series of strong, international institutions that prove their value every day. In addition, the UN is taking on new roles and responsibilities, such as those connected with peace-building and with forging new international agreements such as Agenda 21 and other agreements reached at the Earth Summit.

In all these areas, UNDP is providing important services to the United Nations. Our goal is to enable the UN system to deliver support for sustainable human development that is more efficient and integrated, whether under normal conditions, within the context of humanitarian relief, or in helping countries move from humanitarian relief to development. Sustainable human development can

Pro women

Pro nature

help avert conflict through preventive development; it can help bind the wounds of conflict through curative development; it can and must be part and parcel of countries' making the transition from emergency relief to development.

But none of this can happen without effective coordination at the country level. In UNDP's programme countries, our Resident Representative normally serves as the Resident Coordinator for the UN system, responsible for the coordination of all UN operational activities for development.

As Administrator, I am personally committed to strengthening the Resident Coordinator function and to ensuring that UNDP's strongest people are put in these front-line positions. I have initiated the development of a strategy to support the resident coordinator system. This strategy is being prepared with extensive consultation among the staff. Out of these consultations will come a concrete and realizable plan to which UNDP will commit real resources.

We are also engaged in strengthening UNDP's coordination capabilities in humanitarian emergencies, and in taking a lead in post-conflict development efforts that link the UN's Agenda for Peace with its Agenda for Development. A major study is currently being completed on the emergency-to-development continuum.

Conclusion

The following report presents a picture of UNDP, how it operates, and its activities in 1993. It gives a sense of the firm foundation upon which we will build the UNDP of the future.

I feel privileged to serve this outstanding organization and to be a part of its important work. I look forward with enthusiasm to the years ahead and to UNDP's partnership with the new Executive Board, the UN agencies and other members of the UN family, and colleagues in both contributor and programme countries.

James Gustave Speth

Administrator

The Workings of UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) helps developing countries eliminate poverty, preserve and regenerate the environment, and strengthen the capabilities of people and institutions. By thus promoting sustainable human development, UNDP also contributes to building the foundations for increased human security and global peace. This dual mission, which springs from the United Nations Charter, remains valid as UNDP enters its 45th year of service.

UNDP is the world's largest multilateral grant development assistance organization. Through a global network of 132 offices, of which 128 are in programme countries, UNDP works with people and governments in 175 countries and territories in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab States, and Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. As the decentralized operational arm of UNDP, this network of country offices renders more extensive and more varied services than any other comparable system: from providing upstream policy advice, designing country-wide programmes, and devising and executing specific projects, to monitoring, evaluating and enhancing ongoing development work. All these activities are undertaken in partnership with the governments and people of developing countries. In addition, country offices provide a worldwide network for information exchange; training for government personnel and UNDP and agency staff; and support and cooperation among UN organizations, developing countries and the donor community. More than 80 per cent of UNDP's over 6,600 staff members serve in these country offices. Most of them are locally-recruited nationals of the host countries.

Each UNDP office is headed by a Resident Representative who sometimes also acts as Director of the UN Information Centre. For purposes of effective programming and decentralization, each Resident Representative is authorized to approve projects costing up to US$1 million in UNDP funds. Those exceeding that amount are approved by the UNDP Administrator.

Resident Representatives are usually also designated by

UNDP trains government staff in modern management techniques.

UNDP supported literacy class helps to empower women

the UN Secretary-General as Resident Coordinators of operational activities for development of the UN system. When natural disasters, conflicts and emergencies occur, Resident Coordinators, jointly with the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs, play an important role in mobilizing the international community to provide rapid and effective assistance.

UNDP's chief executive officer is the Administrator who is appointed by the UN Secretary-General and confirmed by the General Assembly. Until the end of 1993, the Administrator reported to a Governing Council, comprising 48 contributor and programme countries, which approved all major policy decisions and resource allocations. In 1994, as part of wider restructuring and revitalization of the UN, this Governing Council was replaced by a 36-member Executive Board.

In rendering assistance to programme countries, UNDP maintains political neutrality and respects the sovereignty, independence and self-reliance of developing countries. These principles, coupled with UNDP's continuous on-site country presence and dialogue, have helped UNDP win the trust of developing countries, and thereby access to leadership — in both government and civil society.

Finances and Activities

UNDP is funded by annual voluntary contributions from governments, which are members of the United Nations or its participating agencies. An internationally agreed formula — known as the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) — is used to decide on how to share these core resources among programme countries. This formula takes into account a country's population and per capita gross national product (GNP). Additional criteria favour countries that face the greatest geographic disadvantages, such as land-locked countries or economic difficulties, such as high debt-service costs and deteriorating terms of trade. Based on this formula, each country is assigned a national IPF, which is an advance estimate of UNDP assistance available over a five-year period.

Eighty-seven per cent of national IPFs are allocated to countries with an annual per capita income of $750 or less. Least developed countries (LDCs) receive 58 per cent of total national IPFs. In applying these criteria, close to 80 per cent of UNDP funds go to the African and Asia-Pacific regions, which contain the most populous and poorest countries.

For 1993, contributions to UNDP's core resources totalled

During a TCDC programming exercise in Ghana, an Indian ministry official watches a Ghanaian technician at work.

$910 million compared to $1,073 million in 1992. This decline, plus estimates of contributions for the remaining years of the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996), have made it necessary to restrict programme commitments to 70 per cent of the planned IPFs.

Coordinating Resources and Technical Assistance

In recent years, to give its activities more focus, UNDP has stressed a programme approach with specific areas of concentration, rather than an emphasis on projects alone. Programmes are designed to ensure sustainability and impact. A built-in system of evaluation monitors their progress and ensures in-depth analysis and feedback.

In 1990, the Governing Council directed UNDP to focus its activities on six themes: poverty eradication and grass-roots participation; environment and natural resources management; technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC); management development; transfer and adaptation of technology; and women in development. In each area, the emphasis is on building national capacities within the overall framework of sustainable human development.

Activities that receive UNDP support are programmes of the developing countries themselves. These countries contribute significant amounts to the total costs of most programmes, providing local experts and support personnel, buildings and facilities, equipment and supplies financed in national currencies. In addition, an increasing number of developing countries supplement IPF resources to UNDP programmes by providing cost-sharing contributions in convertible currency for specific projects.

In a concerted effort to increase self-reliance, the use of national experts assigned to UNDP-funded programmes has grown over the years. Up until the late 1980s, UNDP had more international experts than national experts working in programme countries. In 1987, the ratio of international experts to national experts was 8,417 to 4,893. This trend then started to reverse, and in 1993, UNDP engaged the services of 20,244 national experts and 8,165 international experts.

Over four decades, UNDP has adapted to global political, economic and social changes while continuing to serve the citizens and governments of programme countries. As an international model of development cooperation, UNDP is committed to helping developing countries make fuller use of their own resources to strengthen their economies, enrich the lives of their people and contribute to the greater well-being of the world community.

Facts and Figures about UNDP

Service to developing countries	44 years
Countries and territories served	175
UNDP country and liaison offices worldwide	132
UNDP international staff	1,018
UNDP national staff	5,615
United Nations Volunteer specialists and field workers in 1993	3,563
International experts serving in 1993	8,165
National experts serving in 1993	20,244
Fellowships placed in 1993	14,785
Total income in 1993	US$1.4 billion

In 1993, voluntary contributions by member countries to UNDP's core resources amounted to US$910.0 million. Contributions to non-core resources — UNDP-administered funds, trust funds, cost-sharing arrangements and government cash counterpart contributions — raised the total UNDP income to over $1.4 billion.

In the last six years, cost-sharing contributions have constituted a significant portion of UNDP's income. As the term implies, these resources are provided in convertible currencies by programme country governments, or by a third-party source such as a bilateral or multilateral donor, to share in the costs of projects or programmes. These contributions are net additions to the Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs).

In 1973, cost-sharing arrangements amounted to only 0.28 per cent of UNDP's total income. In 1983, these contributions formed 12 per cent of the total income. In 1993, they increased to 26 per cent.

Historically, the region with the largest cost-sharing is Latin America and the Caribbean, which peaked at $248.9 million in 1993 *(see pie chart B)*. The growth in cost-sharing contributions by developing countries themselves in this region demonstrates the considerable importance these countries attach to the work of UNDP.

The region which traditionally had and continues to have the largest share of national IPFs is sub-Saharan Africa, followed by the regions of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab States, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

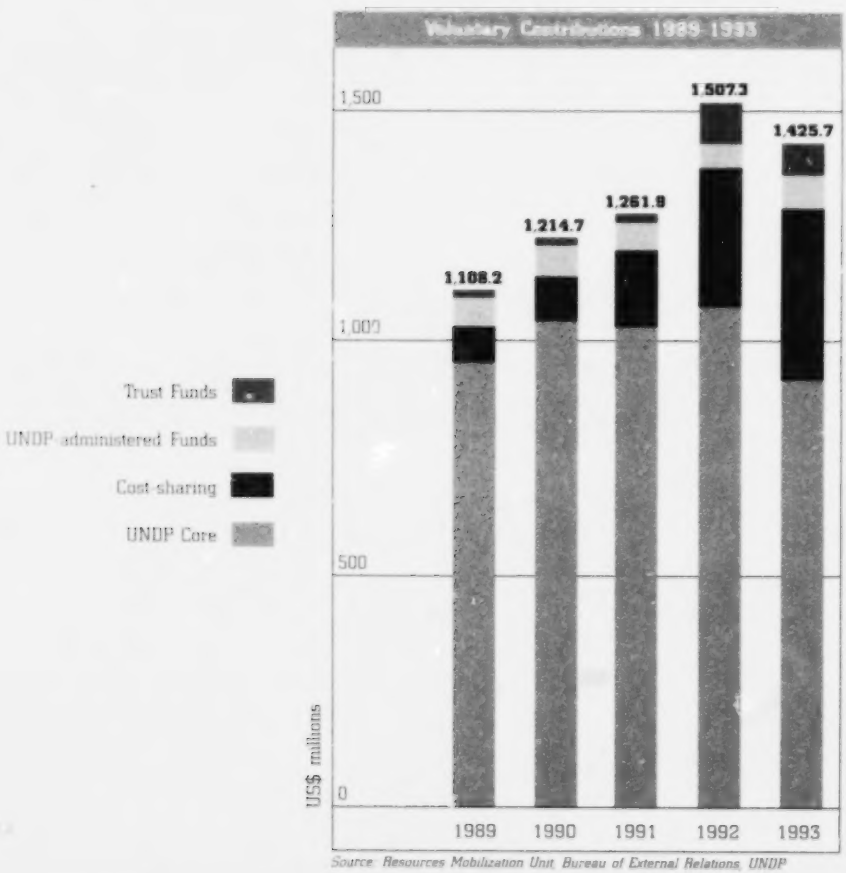
Total programme expenditure for technical cooperation activities in 1993 was over $1 billion. Nearly half of the total programme expenditure was for project personnel, 19 per cent for subcontracts, 15 per cent for equipment, nine per cent for training, and the remainder for various costs such as operation and maintenance of equipment.

Major Contributors 1993

(US$ millions)

CORE: *Country*	
United States	125.0
Japan	96.1
Denmark	86.5
Netherlands	86.3
Germany	80.6
Norway*	71.0
Sweden	70.7
France	50.0
United Kingdom	44.9
Canada	41.4
Switzerland	38.9
Italy	24.9
Belgium	18.6
Austria	13.4
Australia	11.4
Finland	9.1
Spain	8.5
India	4.1
China	2.9
Saudi Arabia	2.0
New Zealand	2.0
Cuba	1.8
Libya	1.2
Indonesia	1.2
Thailand	1.1
Republic of Korea	1.1
Sri Lanka	1.0
Mexico	1.0
Others	13.3
Subtotal contributions to core funds	610.2
NON-CORE:	
Cost-sharing	375.9*
Contributions to UNDP-administered funds	69.2
Trust Funds	70.6
GRAND TOTAL	**1,425.7**

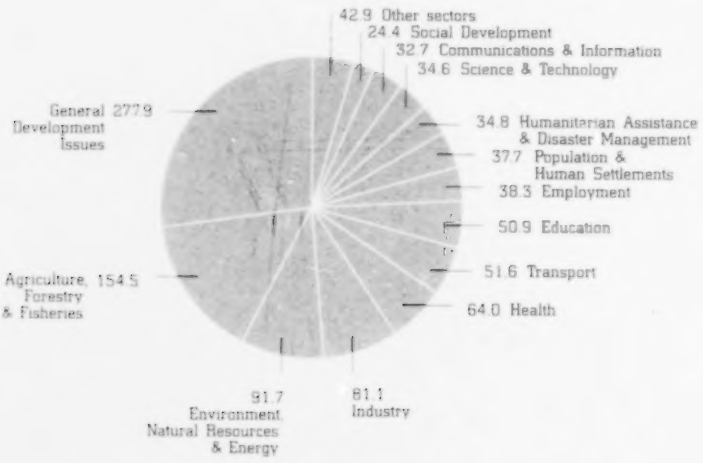
* Includes cost-sharing contributions by recipient governments and third-party bilateral or multilateral donors



Source: Resources Mobilization Unit, Bureau of External Relations, UNDP

A – Estimate of Field Programme Expenditures by Sector*

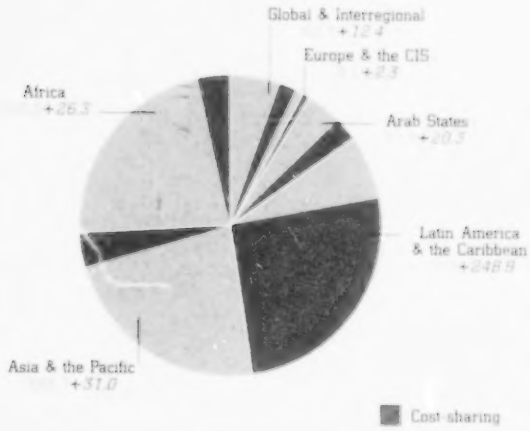
US$ millions



*Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions

B – Estimate of Field Programme Expenditures by Region*

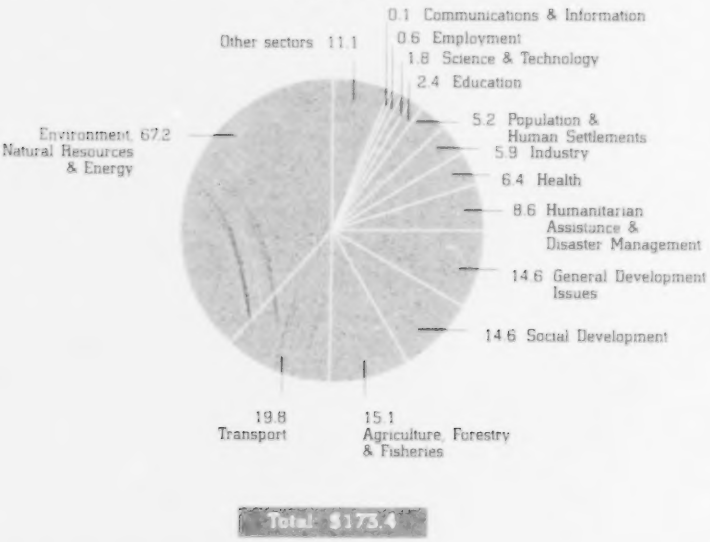
US$ millions



*Includes government and third-party cost-sharing contributions and government cash counterpart contributions

C – Estimate of Expenditures by Sector of Trust Funds and Programmes Administered by UNDP*

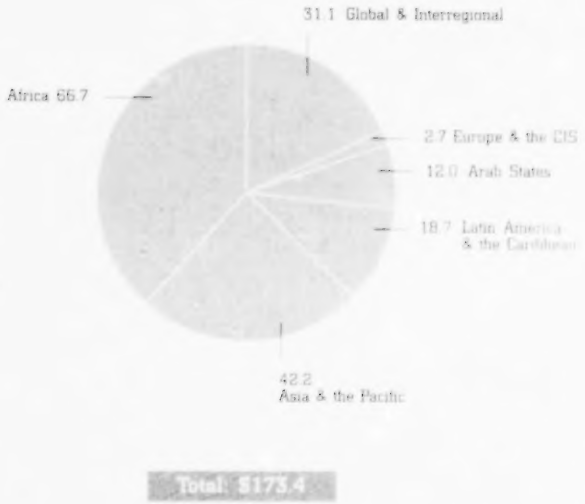
US$ millions



*Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions

D – Estimate of Expenditures by Region of Trust Funds and Programmes Administered by UNDP*

US$ millions



*Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions

Source: Accounts Section, Bureau for Finance and Administration, UNDP

Africa — south of the Sahara — has been undergoing radical political change, with one country after another moving towards political liberalization. UNDP continued to support democratization in a number of countries, including Malawi where a successful referendum for multipartism was adopted, and Sierra Leone, which is preparing to return to civilian rule in 1995. UNDP was also involved in large-scale resource mobilization efforts to bring about an orderly transfer of power through democratic elections in Eritrea, Mali, Namibia and Niger.

While some African nations were enjoying their new-found freedoms, others, including Liberia, Togo and Zaire experienced intermittent and extended periods of unrest in 1993, with disastrous effects on the economy and society. In addition to civil conflict, the prolonged effects of the 1992 drought in southern and eastern Africa, desertification and inadequate public policy further hindered economic growth. In 1993, the African Gross Domestic Product grew by 1.4 per cent, well below the six per cent average annual growth target set by the United Nations ***New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s.***

UNDP, in partnership with the UN's Department of Humanitarian Assistance (UN/DHA) and other UN agencies, extended emergency assistance — including coordination of relief efforts — to Angola, Liberia and Mozambique. In Sierra Leone, where 500,000 people had been displaced by fighting, UNDP played a leading role in coordinating multi-donor humanitarian efforts.

In fostering development in Africa, UNDP is focusing on eliminating poverty and promoting sustainable human development to provide tangible benefits to the poor. Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi and Namibia have launched initiatives to operationalize human development. This is being translated into a participatory approach towards decision-making, movements toward democracy, mobilization of the private sector and involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), grass-roots groups and women.

UNDP envisions its cooperation with African countries as assisting them in defining their own development goals, finding the resources to attain them, building national capacities, and giving direct support to the development process together with other development partners. This thrust underlies nearly 86 per cent of UNDP country programmes for 1992-1996. In this regard, in the wake of the devastating economic impact of AIDS on development, UNDP approved a US$15.5 million programme in 1993 for capacity-building of African national programmes in this area.

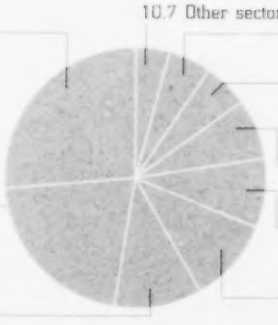
UNDP is also integrating environmental management, including conservation and control of pollution and desertification, in all its programmes in Africa. It is managing nearly 14 projects under the Global Environment Facility. Included are a $16 million regional pollution control programme and biodiversity preservation efforts for Lake Tanganyika and the Gulf of Guinea.

In April 1993, 98 per cent of the people of **Eritrea** voted by referendum in favour of independence. With an estimated population of 3.5 million, Eritrea became Africa's 52nd nation, and one of the last to gain its freedom. A UN observer mission (UNOVER) oversaw the referendum. UNDP, as part of the UNOVER mission, provided support to the Referendum Commission by helping to raise about $1.7 million in cost-sharing funds from bilateral donors to complement its own contribution of $300,000. The funds went towards training of electoral workers, transport for voters and election personnel, voting booths and overall coordination of the referendum.

Rebuilding and rehabilitation is a major undertaking facing the newly independent country. To facilitate this huge task, UNDP is spearheading a programme to bring together all the relevant UN agencies to promote coordinated support for Eritrea's Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme. UNDP itself has earmarked $6 million to reconstruct Eritrea's infrastructure.

Africa: UNDP Field Programme Expenditures by Sector

(US$ millions)


10.7 Other sectors
14.5 Transport & Communications & Information
14.9 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management & Social Development
20.0 Population, Human Settlements & Health
22.7 Environment, Natural Resources & Energy
28.2 Education & Employment
29.2 Industry & Trade and Development
56.5 Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
70.7 General Development Issues

Total: $267.4*

*Includes recipient and third party cost-sharing contributions

Source: Accounts Section, Bureau for Finance and Administration, UNDP

Guinea's UNDP-assisted human development initiative includes training women in organizational and business skills, and giving them access to credit

transform industry, retrain and resettle demobilized troops and revitalize social services such as health and education.

To cope with the social problems created by refugees, UNDP and the UN/DHA began coordinating the work of all UN agencies in a repatriation programme that is estimated to cost $340 million. The target is to bring back 150,000 people a year. UNDP and the UN/DHA have assisted in organizing consultations among donors, NGOs and national authorities in preparation for a needs assessment and funding appeal.

Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of **Tanzania** with a population of almost 2.3 million, is one of the fastest growing cities in sub-Saharan Africa. But over the last 20 years, there has been a total lack of infrastructural investment and a concurrent collapse of city planning and management practices. In the absence of a solid-waste collection system, residents dumped garbage in public open spaces and on street corners, blocking drains and contaminating groundwater. With 300,000 dwellers having no basic sanitation and 1.8 million people using pit latrines and septic tanks, drinking water became contaminated. Dust generated by a rapid rise in vehicles further aggravated respiratory problems.

UNDP, jointly with the UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), devised a strategic action plan to tackle Dar-es-Salaam's environmental hazards, eliminate urban poverty, improve living conditions, and foster socio-economic growth. Through community working groups, waste collection resumed and recycling systems were set up. A sanitary landfill operation site was developed. In collaboration with the International Labour Organisation and the UN Volunteers programme, a community-based labour-intensive initiative was formed to construct surface drainage facilities, thus creating a new kind of partnership between local communities and public authorities. The donor community contributed seed money for purchase of building materials. The programme has succeeded in sensitizing city and government officials and the private sector to the importance of environmental planning and management.

Cattle and livestock rearing is a subsistence activity in **The Gambia**. As a result, degradation of rangelands from livestock grazing is the most widespread form of desertification, especially pasture surrounding watering points. UNDP has initiated a programme, in collaboration with herders, livestock owners and The Gambian government, to strengthen the livestock industry while improving rangelands management.

To date, 3,200 hectares of degraded lands are being used under controlled conditions as dry-season reserve pastures to prevent cattle deaths. Through the World Food Programme's food-for-work activities, 16 cattle-access bridges linking grazing areas were built. Communities were mobilized to erect 29 kilometres of fire-break lines as well as livestock drinking points. Three 16-hectare water points and two water catchment dams were constructed. A milk processing unit was established for income-generating purposes. A fully-staffed Rangeland and Forage Production Division has been set up within the Department of Livestock Services to sustain the participatory approach in expanding livestock districts.

In 1993, UNDP approved country programmes for nine countries in Asia and the Pacific. Accelerating the goal to transfer responsibility to governments and to build local capacity, UNDP supported some 125 nationally-executed projects costing $113 million. Programmes and projects at the country and regional levels focused on three main themes: poverty elimination, economic reform and environmental management.

In recognition of the work undertaken in Bangladesh and Pakistan to integrate sustainable human development issues into national development plans, UNDP was asked to lead the discussions on sustainable human development at the Consultative Group Meetings for these countries in Paris, a role that will continue in 1994. In India, following the successful launch of the **1993 Human Development Report**, UNDP is backing the establishment of the Parliamentarians' Forum for Human Development. UNDP, in consultation with the Pacific island governments, initiated preparations for a Sustainable Human Development Report, which seeks to address new development options, policies and strategies for Pacific island countries. The Report, when completed, will be jointly reviewed by UNDP, the Pacific island governments and other organizations that were involved in drafting it. With UNDP support, community-based development schemes have been launched on a pilot basis in the Pacific island countries.

At the request of the Government of Viet Nam, UNDP assisted in a donor conference, which resulted in pledges of $1.86 billion to boost the country's ongoing economic recovery programme. UNDP also collaborated with the World Bank on a donor meeting for Mongolia under the sponsorship of the Japanese government and the Bank. UNDP supported the first meeting of the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia. At the request of the Secretary-General, and with the winding up of the activities of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNDP is responsible for providing and channelling international assistance in capacity-building for de-mining operations in Cambodia. The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, Pacific Island governments and Island inter-country organizations agreed that UNDP will continue to be the lead agency supporting Round Table processes for interested governments. Through the Round Table process, UNDP brings together major bilateral and multilateral donors to rationalize funding and development strategies for and in consultation with developing countries.

UNDP continues to forge alliances with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). For example, UNDP engaged the services of Synergos, an international NGO, to collate seven case studies of successful people's participation in six Asian countries. The first instance of UNDP-UN Food and Agriculture Organization-NGO collaboration in programme design involved the Asian NGO Coalition (ANGOC) in integrating people's participation in a regional agricultural programme.

In Sri Lanka, UNDP is working with NGOs to implement the country's national poverty elimination programme. Through a multi-sectoral task force, UNDP is helping to devise a national action plan to eliminate poverty in Nepal. As a result of UNDP's expertise in this area, UNDP was requested at a donor meeting in Tokyo, Japan, by governments and donors to take the lead and help the Mongolian government

UNDP coordinates international aid for de-mining activities in Cambodia.

Asia and the Pacific: UNDP Field Programme Expenditures by Sector

(US$ millions)

16.1 Other sectors
8.1 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management & Social Development
21.4 Transport & Communications & Information
25.1 Education & Employment
29.6 Population, Human Settlements & Health
33.8 Environment, Natural Resources & Energy
38.7 General Development Issues
45.7 Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
51.2 Industry & Trade and Development

Total: $269.7*

*Includes recipient and third party cost-sharing contributions

Source: Accounts Section, Bureau for Finance and Administration, UNDP

mobilize and coordinate donor efforts in poverty elimination. A strategy for action in 1994 is already under way.

Under the auspices of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), programmes totalling $36 million were approved. Activities worth $90 million are in the pipeline. GEF pre-investment activities in six countries have resulted in follow-up capital and technical assistance investments of nearly $92 million. GEF training workshops were held at UNDP headquarters in New York and in five countries in the region.

About 24 million people in western **China** had no access to electricity because this region was left out of China's rapid economic development. It was estimated that even by the year 2000, about 20 per cent of the population would still not have any power. To enable the government to provide electricity to the people in this area, UNDP helped Chinese institutions develop know-how and introduce photovoltaic (PV) systems that convert solar energy directly to electricity and are considered ideal for remote areas. Practical PV systems were designed and developed using domestic technical facilities and advanced foreign technology. Engineers and scientists were trained in PV technology. The project also assisted in building the capacity of the Gansu Natural Energy Institute (GNERI), which has grown into a major campus for energy conversion studies.

The most important achievement was the creation of a PV industry. Thirteen PV systems were installed in western China's Tongwei county as a demonstration for use in small industries and telecommunications. The Gansu GNERI PV company produced 20 watt PV kits for household lighting, television and radio. The project also attracted funding from the non-profit Solar Electric Light Fund and the Rockefeller Foundation of the United States, which resulted in more powerful PV kits installed in the county's MaGiacha village. A local PV revolving credit fund was set up. Funds were also used to finance a promotional campaign and to purchase 300 PV kits. By 1993, this concerted effort had led to the distribution of PV systems and power to parts of several provinces and regions, including Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai and Tibet.

In Rajasthan, northwest **India**, a sericulture programme has brought good fortune to the Bhil tribal women and their families. Prior to the introduction of this activity, their average household income was Rs500 a year. Today, the annual household earnings in 12 villages in this rural part of India are 11 to 40 times higher. Women are getting a reprieve from low-yielding, back-breaking hours working the land, while girls are getting an opportunity to go to school.

Sericulture activities were introduced into the Bhil communities through a project launched by the UN Development Fund for Women, in cooperation with UNDP. The activity has proved ideal for environmental as well as economic reasons. The deep roots of the mulberry tree seek out low underground water, enabling the tree to survive without irrigation through extended periods of drought. These roots allow the soil to retain moisture, providing land for vegetables which are grown among the mulberry trees. Other UN agencies and NGOs have also become involved in promoting community-based health education, family welfare and training.

A money spinning sericulture project for the Bhil communities in Rajasthan greatly improved people's lives.

The food processing industry contributes to economic growth and employment in countries of South and Southeast Asia. However, many of these small and medium-sized enterprises are hampered by poor product quality, low processing standards and inadequate packaging. UNDP, in conjunction with the International Labour Organisation, launched a three-year regional programme to help increase the efficiency and productivity of 57 food processing companies in **Bangladesh**, the **Philippines**, **Sri Lanka** and **Thailand**. The programme's goals were to change the attitudes of managers towards productivity, standards and working conditions.

Its greatest achievement was an awareness among the respective company managements of the importance of improving productivity. In many of the enterprises, output doubled, trade rejects dropped by almost 50 per cent and workers' productivity increased. Twenty training courses were conducted for merchandise improvement, quality management, and supervisory and technical skills development. In order to sustain these activities, company chief executive officers in the four countries have drafted action plans for stronger linkages with one another and with other food industrial, lending and research institutions.

RESULTS: Latin America and the Caribbean

UNDP continues to cooperate with countries of Latin America and the Caribbean as the region experiences dramatic political, economic and social changes. UNDP's role, too, has evolved, from that of a provider of traditional technical assistance to one of a key player in cooperation for development. As a result of UNDP's vigorous advocacy and upstream policy dialogue, several countries in the region have embraced the concept of sustainable human development, allocating funds for human development programmes.

In 1990, to supplement UNDP's small financial allocation to the region, the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC) launched a Resources Mobilization Strategy aimed at increasing resources for UNDP-managed programmes in the region five-fold for the years 1992-1996. By the end of 1993, RBLAC had already achieved an eight-fold increase. In 1991, RBLAC introduced a Budget Strategy aimed at lowering operational costs and staying competitive amidst shrinking funds. As a result of this initiative, many country offices are moving towards self-financing of their operations.

UNDP supported the Central American governments in creating a regional agenda for peace and development, and provided technical assistance for the implementation of peace accords in El Salvador and Nicaragua. UNDP also assisted Panama and the Dominican Republic in the formulation of broad-based social programmes through consensus-building in the run-up to presidential elections in both countries in 1994.

With the growth of sustainable human development initiatives in the region, many countries are realizing that economic reform and growth cannot be accomplished without social reform. UNDP, in collaboration with the InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB), organized a forum on social reform and poverty, which addressed the need to link social and economic policies for effective development. A workshop was held in La Paz, Bolivia, under the joint auspices of the Bolivian authorities, the National Confederation of NGO Networks and UNDP to evaluate the extent to which anti-poverty initiatives had been incorporated in national development plans. In Argentina, UNDP supported initiatives ranging from modernization of public health services to privatization.

In an effort to establish an Association of Caribbean States, governments of the Caribbean Community hosted a meeting involving the presidents of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela to explore alternatives for strengthening political, social, economic and cultural ties and drafting an action plan for achieving them.

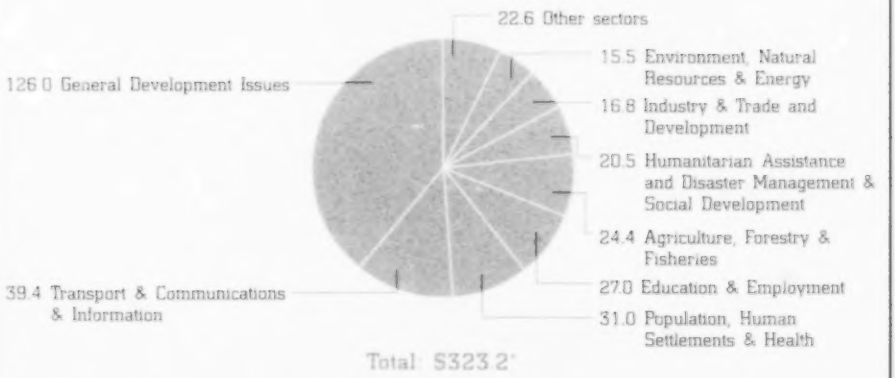
To date, 18 Latin American and Caribbean projects, totalling $60 million, have been approved for UNDP management under the auspices of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). An ongoing GEF project is the Iwokrama Rain Forest Programme in Guyana, which involves indigenous people and includes a plan for an international conservation training centre, a wilderness preserve and an environmental communications centre. UNDP has also been supporting the preparatory stages of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States to be held in Barbados in 1994.

Critical poverty in the outlying areas of **Ecuador** has driven rural communities to cities and towns in search of better social and economic opportunities. The migrants settle illegally on marginal lands and have no access to water, sanitation, electricity, health or industries. This has only worsened existing social problems and created new ones in the affected areas of Quito and Guayaquil. Through community participation and with initial assistance from The Netherlands and later, Denmark, UNDP, the government and the UN Centre for Human Settlements have improved living conditions and basic services, increased people's incomes, and aroused environmental consciousness.

More importantly, the settlers have taken the initiative and devised new and appropriate technologies, and women have begun to take the lead in development activities. Today, on the thoroughfares of Trinitaria near Guayaquil, trees have been

Latin America and the Caribbean: UNDP Field Programme Expenditures by Sector

(US$ millions)


22.6 Other sectors
15.5 Environment, Natural Resources & Energy
16.8 Industry & Trade and Development
20.5 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management & Social Development
24.4 Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
27.0 Education & Employment
31.0 Population, Human Settlements & Health
39.4 Transport & Communications & Information
126.0 General Development Issues
Total: $323.2*

*Includes recipient and third party cost-sharing contributions

Source: Accounts Section, Bureau for Finance and Administration, UNDP

planted, street signs and lights installed, and roads cleaned. Community labourers have upgraded houses and improved water supply and refuse management. In the Turi area outside Cuenca, migrants have built latrines, baths and a community meeting hall, formed folk art groups, and planted vegetable gardens. Twenty-six courses on development, self-management, first aid and handicrafts were conducted to strengthen community organization.

A peace accord brokered by the United Nations in January 1992 brought an end to 12 years of civil war in **El Salvador**, and reconciliation between the government and the former guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). UNDP is supporting the peace process in El Salvador and its transition to democracy under a major National Reconstruction Plan and an Emergency Plan for humanitarian assistance. UNDP's appeal to 15 countries for funds garnered over $15 million. UNDP is working closely with the UN Observers in El Salvador (ONUSAL) in channelling resources and supervising activities.

UNDP's programme in El Salvador includes the creation of an independent Ombudsman's office to monitor human rights and a Supreme Electoral Council to help in the country's national elections in 1994. The plan also involves training 6,500 ex-guerrillas and soldiers, many of whom had lived by the gun for years, in farm management and marketing. The training will be carried out by local institutions and NGOs. UNDP is also fostering the reform of democratic institutions, revision of judicial and electoral codes, reduction of the Armed Forces and the creation of a new 6,000-strong National Civilian Police. The idea behind the civilian police force is that security forces must no longer be repressive but must stand alongside citizens to protect them.

UNDP helps displaced people and refugees in Central America build new lives.

Indigenous people in Bolivia were involved in drawing up their own development programme.

Some 30 ethnic groups live in **Bolivia**, the main ones being the Aymaras and the Quechuas, who live in the highlands. Indigenous groups, especially those living in the lowlands, have been historically excluded from political and economic domains. Marginalized, they play no part in decisions on national development and have no influence on the way development affects their livelihood and traditions.

UNDP, in collaboration with the Bolivian government and the Instituto Indigenista Boliviano and other supporting agencies, conceived an integrated sustainable development programme to improve the quality of life of indigenous groups that was fully consistent with their priorities and culture. The indigenous people were directly involved in designing this programme, which will benefit nearly 190,000 people in the Amazon, Chaco and Eastern Lowland regions.

A programme management unit has also been established, which is responsible for coordinating the use of government and external resources, implementing an information system, and monitoring the impact of activities in the areas of health, education, sanitation, community participation and human settlements. A pilot population census of the Isiboro Secure Park has been completed. Fund-raising efforts resulted in $1.5 million from the Swedish International Development Agency to launch a national indigenous census, strengthen grassroots organizations through training, set up radio broadcasting stations, and start up small projects with the Matacos ethnic group. A UN Volunteer has been recruited to mainstream gender issues.

During 1993, UNDP continued to provide technical assistance to the Arab States region in support of economic and administrative reforms, and socio-economic development. UNDP's five year country programmes focus on the promotion of sustainable human development — especially in those countries experiencing negative social effects from structural adjustment — as well as natural resources management and human resources development.

UNDP supported Egypt's economic reform, helping to design important development programmes and strengthen national capacities. In Kuwait, UNDP is involved in an overhaul of the public administration system. In Algeria, UNDP, jointly with other agencies, mobilized resources and expertise to draw up a new investment code to promote domestic and foreign investments. In Lebanon, UNDP financed extensive work on the Programme of Administrative Rehabilitation. The Tunisian government and UNDP co-sponsored a Round Table on Human Development and an international Workshop on National Institutions for the Protection of Human Rights. The workshop focused on privileges of and protection for the disabled, securing the rights of women and observing the rights of migrants in accordance with international conventions and agreements. UNDP also backed the efforts of Djibouti and Morocco in their fight against HIV and AIDS.

UNDP continued to implement the Area Development Schemes (ADS), an innovative and successful grassroots operation, in five northern states of the Sudan. Plans are under way to extend this programme to southern Sudan. The scheme is based on the active participation of primary beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of projects in their communities. This philosophy ensures environmental sustainability and the participation of women in development. The ADS principle has been applied to rehabilitation programmes in northern Somalia and there are possibilities for broader application in countries in the Horn of Africa.

UNDP-supported regional programmes for the Arab States centred on sustainable human development, including sensitizing policy- and decision-makers on the need to incorporate human development concerns in planning and resources allocation; economic integration and the expansion of intra-Arab trade; and a sustainable energy programme to optimize energy use in an environmentally sustainable manner.

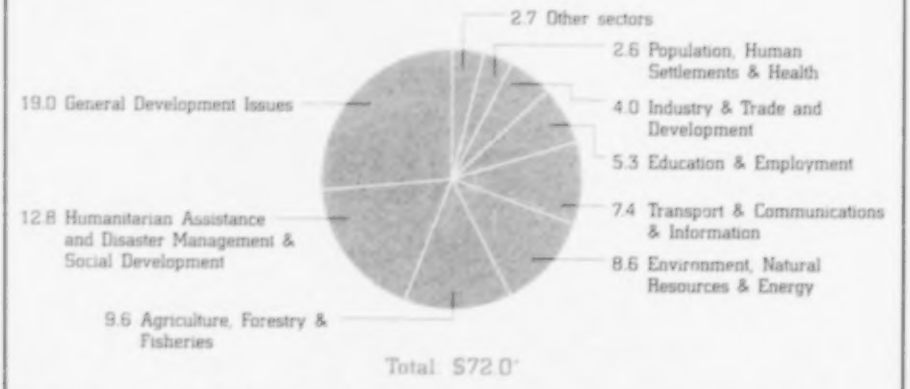
Following the historic Israeli-Palestinian peace accord reached in September 1993, UNDP's Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP), which commenced operations in 1980, is uniquely situated to become a major channel for external development assistance to the emerging Palestinian interim government. UNDP is taking urgent steps to enhance its already substantial efforts towards economic and social development in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

In the absence of a government in **Somalia**, UNDP's strategy in that country is to support community-based, small-scale programmes that emphasize capacity-building and sustainable human development. In this regard, UNDP works closely with the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) to support and coordinate reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. In 1992, UNDP, in consultation with UNOSOM, launched community-based programmes to rebuild infrastructure, generate income and employment, improve health, sanitation and education, and increase the capacity of local authorities to collect revenue and manage development operations. The programme received nearly $2.3 million in foreign exchange cost-sharing from the Government of Italy.

Programme activities were first launched in the Hargeisa area in the north-west. By May 1993, 20 programmes had been implemented in Boroma and

Arab States: UNDP Field Programme Expenditures by Sector

(US$ millions)


2.7 Other sectors
2.6 Population, Human Settlements & Health
4.0 Industry & Trade and Development
5.3 Education & Employment
7.4 Transport & Communications & Information
8.6 Environment, Natural Resources & Energy
9.6 Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
12.8 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management & Social Development
19.0 General Development Issues

Total: $72.0*

*Includes recipient and third party cost-sharing contributions

Source: Accounts Section, Bureau for Finance and Administration, UNDP

Food-for-work projects have been successful in mobilizing communities for development activities.

Burao in the north-west and in Bosasso in the north-east. By the end of 1993, the two regions had been provided with staff and equipment valued at $4.2 million.

In southern Somalia, with co-financing from the United States Agency for International Development, UNDP re-excavated more than 200 kilometres of primary canals to irrigate 21,000 hectares of agricultural land. Floodgates were strengthened and 50 canal gates replaced. Garbage collection schemes were set up on a food-for-work basis. UNDP is now preparing to expand activities into Baidoa and Belet Weyne in the south.

Nearly all the 6,000 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in **Tunisia** are run by volunteers, and only a few are properly managed. Prior to the introduction of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Tunisia, environmental action programmes were not usually an integral part of NGOs' work. Most concentrated on awareness-building. Through the GEF Programme, however, NGOs have been able to involve children and adults in the implementation of their environmental activities, thus increasing their credibility with the local population. They have also succeeded in advancing a dialogue with the government, thereby improving the partnership for national development.

In the pilot phase of the programme, a reforestation sanctuary was created in Touati in Central Tunisia. This preserve is now a focus for community-based environmental awareness and action. Plans are under way to preserve the wildlife and vegetation of the Korba salt lagoon in north-east Tunisia. Some 55 technicians attended a seminar on alternative techniques to reduce industrial pollution. A master plan was drafted to protect crops from strong winds, reduce soil erosion and preserve scarce water resources. In addition, 1,500 families in the Tunis suburbs of El-Mourouj and Ben Arous are now committed to recycling household garbage. The Programme has had a tremendous impact on local communities taking responsibility for improving their physical environment.

The historic Israeli-Palestinian peace accord gives limited self-rule to the Gaza Strip and Jericho. It calls for massive aid to address the crippling economic conditions in the two areas. The unemployment rate is estimated to exceed 40 per cent. UNDP, through its **Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People** (**PAPP**) and in close cooperation with Palestinian authorities, formulated 38 capacity-building projects involving governance, agriculture, industry, urban development, trade promotion, statistics, water and sanitation, environment and gender in development. By the end of 1993, governments had pledged more than one-third of the $75 million required to complete these projects. In 1993 alone, UNDP's investment in the Occupied Territories amounted to nearly $15 million. This includes projects financed by UNDP's own resources, the World Health Organization, the UN Population Fund, the Arab Gulf Fund, Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Tunisia and the United States. Following the peace agreement, UNDP's sub-office in Gaza was strengthened.

The completion of two modern fruit and vegetable processing plants in the Gaza Strip may help put this devastated region on the road to recovery. The $12-million Citrus Processing Plant, financed by Italy and UNDP, represents the largest technical assistance project ever undertaken in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. When it opens in 1994, it will produce fresh fruit juice and concentrate for export and domestic consumption. The second plant is the Beit Lahia Cooperative Vegetable Packing and Grading facility, which will sort, grade and pack tomatoes and potatoes grown by the 750 members of the cooperative. ❝

RESULTS: Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

In 1993, the region had to deal with an exceptional number of emergencies requiring humanitarian assistance from the United Nations, including UNDP: natural disasters in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine, and rehabilitation and reconstruction in countries in the Caucasus, Tajikistan and the former Yugoslavia. A major UN/UNDP initiative involved helping communities of some UN-protected areas in Croatia in the former Yugoslavia rebuild their ravaged villages, with financing largely from bilateral sources.

In 1993, UNDP opened seven more country offices in the region, bringing the total to 19. Programme activities during the year covered such areas as economic development, transport information systems and public-sector development. Sustainable human development initiatives were launched in the Baltic States, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, while Turkey strengthened its ongoing sustainable human development programme.

In view of the complexity of change involved in the conversion to market economies and democracy in the region, UNDP organized a workshop on transition, in collaboration with the East-West Economic Academy in Berlin. It was attended by all UNDP Resident Representatives serving in the region, as well as a few of those working in other countries facing similar transition problems. Issues discussed included privatization, governance and the social impact of transition. Broad guidelines for action were developed at the workshop.

A strategy was launched to mobilize resources for UNDP's assistance to countries in transition in the region. This strategy is founded on advocacy, negotiations, and the sharing of information with donors, UN specialized agencies and other multilateral and bilateral organizations. Co-operation agreements to assist Eastern Europe and the CIS have been reached with the European Union, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Activities which attracted substantial funding include privatization, development of small and medium-size enterprises, emergency assistance and management development.

Capacity-building for aid management was one of UNDP's top priorities for the region. UNDP teamed up with the World Bank to establish external resource management agencies in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. In Belarus, UNDP assisted the government in designing an aid management package, and presented it to a consultative group meeting.

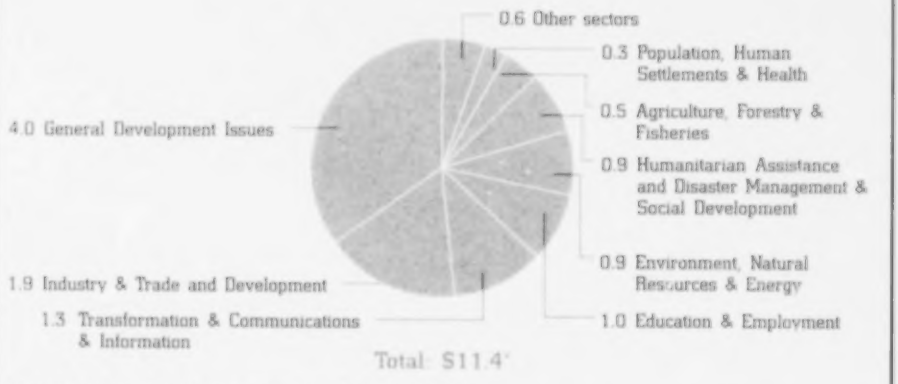
UNDP joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in launching an initiative to strengthen radiation and nuclear safety in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. A large-scale programme involving concerned UN agencies and interested donors is being drawn up to cover all secturs affected by problems of nuclear safety and radiation protection. It will also ensure protection from other potentially dangerous facilities that use radioactive material such as research reactors, uranium mines and mills, and installations that employ radiation for medicine, agriculture and industry. The programme also seeks to strengthen national capacities in managing radiation and nuclear safety.

Under the auspices of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), two major plans to fight water pollution moved into operation: the Black Sea and Danube River Basin Programmes. For the six countries bordering the Black Sea — Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine — this is a first step toward tackling sea pollution. UNDP country offices and NGOs will work together under the action plan for the Danube River programme.

To assist countries of **Central** and **Eastern Europe** and the **Commonwealth of Independent States** (**CIS**) in making a transition to market economies and democracy, UNDP created a network of country offices that provide advisory and programme development services. UNDP also established a satellite-based Wide Area Network (WAN) to link 11 countries of the region and strengthen communications among its offices. The WAN is now operational in seven countries. Funding is being sought to

Europe and the CIS: UNDP Field Programme Expenditures by Sector

(US$ millions)

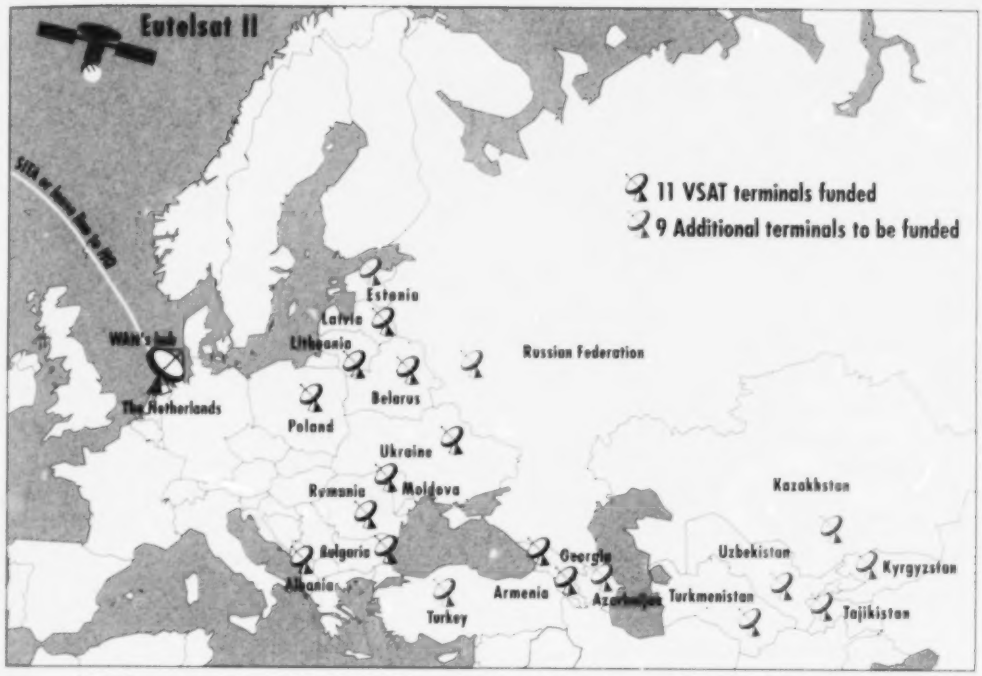

0.6 Other sectors
0.3 Population, Human Settlements & Health
0.5 Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
0.9 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management & Social Development
0.9 Environment, Natural Resources & Energy
1.0 Education & Employment
1.3 Transformation & Communications & Information
1.9 Industry & Trade and Development
4.0 General Development Issues
Total: $11.4*

*Includes recipient and third party cost-sharing contributions

Source: Accounts Section, Bureau for Finance and Administration, UNDP

Pro poor: UNDP is committed to enhancing the earning power of street vendors in developing countries. Photo: Sylvia Hamlin

Pro jobs: UNDP-supported seaweed production and processing project helps create additional jobs and income for fishermen. Photo: Mary Lou Hanley / UNDP



UNDP's satellite-based Wide Area Network strengthens communications among its offices in the region.

extend the system to nine other countries.

Once established in each UNDP country office, the WAN will increasingly be placed at the disposal of key professional groups such as parliamentarians, government aid coordination agencies, scientists, chambers of commerce, NGOs, the media and others. It has the potential to offer a wide range of services, such as access to UN specialized agencies' databases on trade markets, patents, food safety, health standards and environmental issues. It will also link up with other large international networks throughout the world.

In August 1992, an earthquake struck **Kyrgyzstan** causing massive damage to buildings and structures, particularly in Toktogul in the southern part of the country. The Government of Kyrgyzstan requested UNDP assistance in mobilizing funds to rebuild two schools so that children could resume classes.

This project, which exemplified successful cooperation between the Kyrgyz government, UNDP, the Danish Development Agency and the Norwegian Agency for International Development, also demonstrated UNDP's ability to mobilize support for emergency assistance. Within a few months, a company was contracted that built earthquake-resistant schools on a turnkey basis. The company also trained local technicians and workers to handle pre-fabricated technology, enabling them to repair and maintain the buildings.

Agriculture is extremely important to the economy of **Cyprus**. However, the yield and quality of produce have been adversely affected by weeds and pests, poor quarantine regulations and the lack of coordination between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in controlling the situation. Nearly every crop and fruit species had its own particular pest and disease problems, which led farmers to use large quantities of pesticides. High production costs and problems of chemical residues and their effects on the environment led the Government of Cyprus to request UNDP assistance for developing an integrated pest-management policy.

With help from UNDP-funded consultants, integrated pest-management systems were introduced to combat olive fly, red spider mite on strawberries and other pests in greenhouses. Tristeza, a disease of citrus trees, was brought under control, and new laws are now in place concerning the production of healthy plant material. The plant quarantine service has also been strengthened.

Pro poor: *UNDP is committed to enhancing the earning power of street vendors in developing countries. Photo: Sarita Kendall*

Pro-jobs: *UNDP-supported seaweed production and processing project helps create additional jobs and income for fishermen. Photo: Mary Lynn Hanley - UNDP*

Global and Interregional

UNDP's Global and Interregional Programmes help developing countries benefit from international scientific knowledge, research and experience, while enhancing their own national capacities. The Division for Global and Interregional Programmes (DGIP) brings substantive expertise and resources to support initiatives that have the highest impact on sustainable human development.

Over the years, the Division has provided UNDP with the flexibility to pursue prescient trends and champion innovative approaches that keep the organization in the forefront of development thinking. Conceptualizing and addressing the HIV epidemic as a multisectoral development issue, and meeting the sudden, widespread demand for electoral assistance, are but two recent examples of DGIP's ability to respond in an innovative manner to unforseen development challenges.

DGIP's investments in high risk/high reward activities have achieved breakthroughs in a number of fields vital to developing countries. Its investments also attract complementary funding from bilateral development agencies, charitable foundations, institutes, other UN agencies, development banks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, thus providing cost-effective co-funding opportunities for other parts of UNDP. The UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Program originated in 1978, initially receiving seed money of less than $1 million a year, coming almost entirely from DGIP. The Program now invests around $15 million a year to bring safe water and sanitation to developing countries, with over 75 per cent of the funds coming from bilateral donors, the World Bank and other UNDP regional and country programmes.

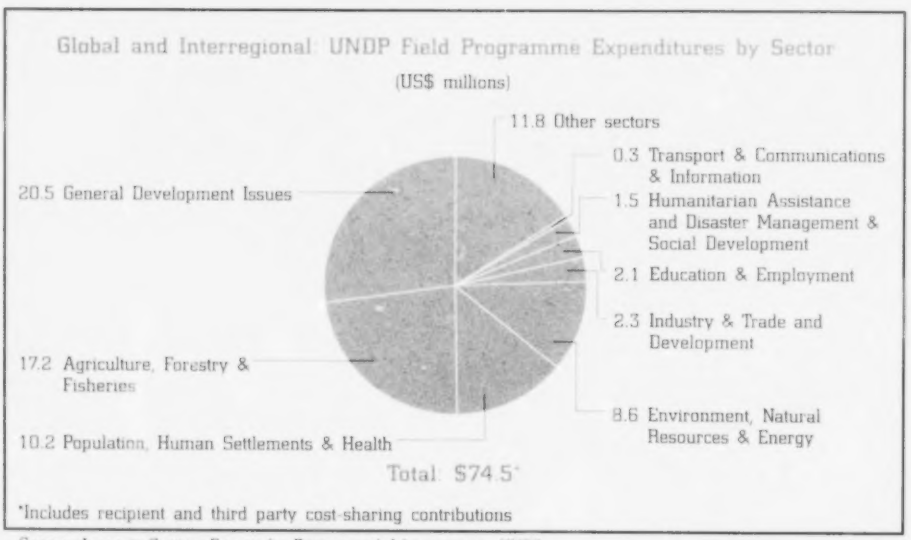
In another case, UNDP was one of the three co-sponsors of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in 1971. Today, 41 public and private sector donors contribute more than $250 million a year in support of 18 member research institutes, which are helping to produce more and lower priced food on a sustainable basis for the poorest of the poor.

The Global Programme supports international research in areas critical to sustainable human development, such as health and environmentally-friendly food production. It underwrites research and development programmes such as the Children's Vaccine Initiative, an international coalition of public and private sector agencies and institutions, that is developing single-dose vaccines that can protect against a broad spectrum of childhood diseases. Non-governmental agricultural research institutes supported by the Global Programme have developed and shared improved strains of rice, potatoes, fish and other foods vital to the nutritional needs of developing countries. The Programme is also helping establish networks to study and monitor global environmental concerns, including global warming, climate change implications and the conservation of international marine resources.

The Interregional Programme supports information exchanges and data banks, and promotes the sharing of knowledge and applied research on a host of issues critical to development, including water and waste management, primary health care, education, coastal area management, urban management, privatization, debt management, trade and energy, and environmental networking.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), jointly managed by UNDP, the UN Environment Programme and the World Bank, addresses global environmental issues that transcend national borders. The creation of GEF was inspired by a DGIP-commissioned World Resources Institute study entitled *Natural Endowments: Financing Resource Conservation for Development*. By the end of 1993, DGIP was undertaking six GEF projects valued at $20.4 million.

During the last decade there has been increasingly disturbing evidence that human activities are rapidly changing the composition of the atmosphere. There is a critical need to acquire global base-line data on greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming in order to limit their proliferation. DGIP is undertaking a $4.8 million programme to establish monitoring stations in


Global and Interregional: UNDP Field Programme Expenditures by Sector
(US$ millions)
11.8 Other sectors
0.3 Transport & Communications & Information
1.5 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management & Social Development
2.1 Education & Employment
2.3 Industry & Trade and Development
8.6 Environment, Natural Resources & Energy
10.2 Population, Human Settlements & Health
17.2 Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
20.5 General Development Issues
Total: $74.5*
*Includes recipient and third party cost-sharing contributions

Source: Accounts Section, Bureau for Finance and Administration, UNDP

UNDP is helping to develop single dose vaccines that will protect against many childhood diseases.

Algeria, **Argentina**, **Brazil**, **China**, **Indonesia** and **Kenya** to measure background concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, tropospheric ozone and long-lived chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere. The governments involved have formally agreed to support and continue to operate the stations, which will enhance their capacity to participate in the debate on global warming aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. **China** has already completed construction of its monitoring station in rough mountain terrain in the west-central part of the country, far from inhabited areas.

Another GEF-funded project is helping the International Ocean Institute, a **Malta**-based NGO, establish four regional centres to train managers and civil servants from developing countries in integrated ocean and coastal management. The $2.6 million project is supporting the establishment of centres in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania. These centres will help develop experts in each region to deal with such ocean area issues as the responsible use of the 200-mile exclusive economic zones, tourism, controlling urban pollution, shipping and fisheries. By building national capacities, the centres are enabling developing countries to participate as equal partners in the field of ocean and coastal management.

The Sustainable Development Network (SDN) facilitates information exchanges among all stakeholders in a nation's drive for sustainable development, including government agencies, research institutes, NGOs, the private sector, universities and the media. In 1993, UNDP increased its support to SDN by $1 million, bringing the total to $2.5 million, to provide funds for training, computer equipment, software and information packages to national and regional SDNs. Seven national SDNs were in operation at year end. By the end of 1994, it is expected that 18 projects serving some 40 governments will be up and running.

The importance of being able to tap into an international pool of knowledge was demonstrated when the **Pakistan** SDN sought help to deal with an unfamiliar type of toxic waste. Containers of the substance had been abandoned near a railway station in Karachi. Two people trying to salvage it were killed by its fumes. The police then dumped the containers in the Lyari River. After a public outcry, the waste was recovered and identified as meta-dinitrobenzene, a potentially explosive chemical. However, authorities were unsure of how to dispose of it safely. So the SDN sent out an appeal on several electronic information exchange networks, such as EcoNet and PeaceNet. The response was overwhelming, with detailed advice coming from over 50 sources, including the US Environmental Protection Agency and experts in **Brazil** and **New Zealand**. The toxic material was safely incinerated under careful supervision.

Through CGIAR, the Division supports high-priority agricultural research to create and distribute high-yielding, disease- and pest-resistant food products. These research efforts provide increased food at more affordable prices for the world's poor, while safeguarding the environment. DGIP is funding a $4.6 million project to reduce the use of costly and dangerous pesticides in potato farming. It will help another CGIAR research institute, Centro Internacional de la Papa in **Peru**, develop, through genetic manipulation, new breeds of potato capable of withstanding pests and diseases without the use of pesticides. Potato farmers in 94 developing countries around the world now spend an average of about 20 per cent of all production costs on pesticides, many of which contain chemicals dangerous to human, plant and animal life. The project is expected to increase production of an important staple while improving the environment.

By the turn of the century, an estimated 50 million individuals will have been infected or killed by the HIV virus. They will leave behind more than 150 million destitute or traumatized dependents. The epidemic will disrupt economic productivity and public services throughout the world. UNDP's HIV and Development Programme is increasing awareness of the development implications of the epidemic, developing a gender-sensitive response, supporting community-based initiatives and helping governments develop effective multisectoral strategies to contain the epidemic.

When the National HIV/AIDS Programme of **Djibouti** wanted to design a community-oriented project, the HIV and Development Programme organized a study tour of community approaches to the epidemic in three other countries. A multi-disciplinary team from Djibouti visited **Senegal**, **Uganda** and **Zambia** in order to draw out lessons applicable to their own country. They returned home to develop a pilot project aimed at strengthening trust and understanding between those affected by the epidemic and other community members. The programme also seeks to delineate the roles and responsibilities of community organizations and the government and develop participatory community-based monitoring and evaluation systems.

By establishing partnerships with sources of excellence and long-term networking with and between programme countries, the Division has been able to operationalize the concept of thinking globally and acting locally.

Associated Funds and Programmes

The United Nations Development Programme is the central coordinating body for technical cooperation in the UN system. Six associated programmes, each funded separately through voluntary contributions, provide specific services through the UNDP network.

The **United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** supports small-scale capital investment in least-developed countries (LDCs). To reduce poverty in LDCs, the fund in 1993 launched programming initiatives which took advantage of current global trends toward democratization and decentralization. With an emphasis on people's participation and environmental rehabilitation, this new approach stresses area-based investments and partnerships with local governments and institutions. Alongside these new programmes, UNCDF continued to fund small-scale social and economic programmes in LDCs to create economic opportunities for the poor and improve their living conditions. Nearly $30 million was approved in 1993.

A $3 million project approved in **Guinea**, which combines intervention at regional and local levels, is based on four complementary themes: restoration of the agro-ecological balance; development of rural townships to lessen demographic pressure on natural resources; provision of support services for agricultural production; and direct involvement of communities and elected local authorities in the programming, implementation and financing of investments.

In **Mauritania**, a $10.8 million rural poverty reduction programme was approved for the Assaba region. Key components include environmental regeneration, improved food production, local development funds, strengthened community participation in support of national decentralization, and partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In **Viet Nam**, UNCDF is contributing $17.5 million to a rural investment programme in the district of Dai Loc. The programme incorporates mutually-supporting investments at the village level and promotes public and private sector development through the introduction of modern management and contracting practices as well as industrial credit. It is generating strong local support and inter-sectoral coordination.

The **United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)**, which specializes in natural resources management, assists the 23 countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region to reduce the constraints that drought and desertification impose on their sustainable human development, and to eliminate rural poverty.

UNSO's activities involve almost all the Sudano-Sahelian countries and the subregional organizations of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD). All programmes continue to focus on four themes: building national capacities in environmental planning to support local-level action; developing local capacities in natural resources management; creating environmental information systems; and launching catalytic activities in environmental advocacy, coordination and information.

In line with the provisions of Agenda 21, UNSO drafted a Desertification Strategy for UNDP, thus giving desertification control greater priority on UNDP's agenda. It involves all bureaux and units in its implementation, and reinforces UNDP's advocacy role on the issue.

UNSO also supported the ongoing negotiations of an international convention on desertification, which should provide the framework for a new impetus and funding for desertification control activities. This included financial and technical assistance to identify national and subregional issues and negotiate a common African position for the convention. Similar support was also provided for national case studies on desertification in **Mali** and **Uganda** as well as for broader ones for the CILSS and IGADD.

As an advocate for the world's women within the UN system, the **United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)** helps women in developing countries realize their goals for equitable and sustainable human development. By pioneering alternative strategies that bring women's needs to the attention of national and international decision-makers, UNIFEM seeks to ensure that development policies and multilateral initiatives address the interests of women as well as men. During 1993's global campaign for the protection of women's rights, UNIFEM was instrumental in putting women's concerns about gender-based violence squarely on the international human rights agenda.

UNIFEM's status as a UN organization rooted in an international social movement — and accountable to the international women's movement — makes the Fund particularly responsive to the needs of grass-roots organizations in their struggle to increase civil society's participation in governance and democracy. In **Africa**, for example, UNIFEM supported a human rights group's efforts to instruct 300 trainers in community-based legal rights education.

In collaboration with governments, other UN agencies and NGOs, UNIFEM has worked to strengthen the capacity of women's organizations to foster political participation among women in all segments of the population, especially the disadvantaged and the historically marginalized. In **Brazil**, the **Dominican Republic** and **Paraguay**, UNIFEM has supported the political participation of women as voters, activists, legislators and lobbyists. In **Cambodia**, the Fund supported a campaign to address the issue of women's rights and to ensure that those rights were protected under the constitution. In **India**, UNIFEM funded a project to assess the relationship among women's socio-

servation, urban sanitation and the creation of green areas within urban environments.

UNV also contributed to combating the socio-economic impact of HIV and AIDS through community approaches in **Africa** and **Asia**. At the request of the **Ugandan** government, a UNV field worker from **Ghana** was assigned to the Kakunyu area in the Masaka district, where grandparents were left to look after grandchildren who had lost their parents to AIDS. Under the UNV's guidance, two local women's groups launched various initiatives including a foster parent system, income-generating activities, care and counselling for the sick, practical skill training for the orphans and local nurseries for infants.

In 1993, the UNV programme expanded its activities to **Central Europe,** the **Commonwealth of Independent States** and the **Baltic States**. Areas of concentration were banking, finance and investment, administration and trade, and on-the-job training. Worldwide, a total of 3,563 UNV specialists and field workers of 129 nationalities served in 134 countries during the year.

Pro-nature: *UNDP promotes the use of alternative sources of energy such as wind power. Photo: Jerome Weingart*

Pro-women: *UNDP is committed to helping developing countries provide basic education for girls and women. Photo: Ingrid Schyns*

economic rights, their status and structural adjustment policies.

Activities of the **United Nations Fund for Science & Technology for Development** (**UNFSTD**) focus on endogeneous capacity-building in science and technology, technology assessment, technology innovation and entrepreneurship, quality control and technology information. The Fund also deals with energy conservation and new sources of energy such as photovoltaic power.

In 1993, with funding from UNFSTD, the Financing Energy Services for Small-Scale Energy Users (FINESSE) expanded from selected countries in **Asia** to **southern Africa** and will include countries in **Latin America** in 1994. The target group for this programme is the rural population, with emphases on energy conservation and renewable sources of energy. A Technology Assessment Workshop in Shanghai, **China,** brought together a dozen Asian countries to integrate technological evaluation into their decision-making processes.

With support from the Fund, the Repair and Maintenance of Scientific Equipment Programme has now been extended beyond southern Africa to Asia. **Bangladesh** is the first beneficiary. In 1993, the Endogenous Capacity Building Programme continued with policy dialogues in **Cape Verde, Jamaica, Pakistan, Uganda** and **Viet Nam**. Based on these dialogues, science and technology portfolios will be developed for the respective countries. Through the Fund's Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme, more than 4,000 professionals have volunteered to return to their country of origin for short-term consultancy assignments. A total of 39 developing countries have benefited from this programme.

1993 marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the **United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration** (**UNRFNRE**). During the year, exploration activities continued in the **Philippines** and **Tanzania**. A gold deposit was discovered at Nyamulilima in Tanzania's Geita Hill area, south of Lake Victoria. Several trenches were dug across this deposit and the results were encouraging enough to warrant a drilling programme. Nine drill holes were identified and drilling will commence in 1994. Another promising gold-bearing zone was identified about 14 kilometres east of Nyamulilima. Drilling will take place in 1994.

Field activities of the UNRFNRE, which supported a Chromite Exploration Project on Dinagat Island in the Philippines, were nearing completion at the end of 1993. Promotion of this chromite discovery for commercial exploitation and prospecting for gold in a new area on Dinagat Island were the main activities during 1993.

During 1993, the **United Nations Volunteers** (**UNV**) programme was significantly involved in such areas as peace-building, elections and democratization, human rights and community-based programmes, in addition to regular development activities.

In **Cambodia**, 465 UNVs from 45 countries assisted the UN Transitional Authority (UNTAC) in successfully registering 4.7 million Cambodian voters for the 1993 elections, conducting civic education programmes and training local staff in electoral processes. Six UNVs attached to UNTAC's Human Rights Section conducted investigations into human rights abuses at the provincial and district levels, implemented human rights training programmes and disseminated information. Another 200 UNVs served in technical functions ranging from warehouse supervisors to generator mechanics. The valuable contributions of the UNV specialists were recognized by the Joint Inspection Unit and the UN Coordination bodies, which recommended greater use of UNVs in the civilian aspects of peace-keeping and peace-building activities.

UNV initiated eco-volunteers and community-based environmental programmes in **Costa Rica,** the **Philippines, Poland** and **Zimbabwe**. The UNVs' primary role is to support NGOs and other organizations by working with the local citizenry to promote environmental management, sustainable development and information exchange among community-based groups. Forty-six eco-volunteers were involved in a wide range of activities including water and sea-shore conservation, urban sanitation and the creation of green areas within urban environments.

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Pro-nature:

Pro-women:

Field Programme Expenditures by Country and by UNDP Account[a]

(Thousands of US dollars)

AFRICA			
Angola	14,524	11,230	3,746
Benin	8,445	8,327	6,601
Botswana	2,939	2,788	3,654
Burkina Faso	11,133	10,572	7,979
Burundi	13,135	8,783	5,885
Cameroon	4,623	2,323	1,612
Cape Verde	1,288	1,554	1,226
Central African Republic	6,563	4,802	2,891
Chad	11,253	8,797	8,180
Comoros	1,819	3,154	2,611
Congo	1,729	538	784
Cote d'Ivoire	5,623	4,067	2,504
Equatorial Guinea	2,920	2,735	1,638
Eritrea	—	—	1,645
Ethiopia	13,630	12,580	14,614
Gabon	943	1,296	1,149
Gambia	4,498	4,014	4,176
Ghana	11,099	9,080	6,851
Guinea	10,333	6,322	4,780
Guinea-Bissau	4,425	4,939	5,075
Kenya	14,304	11,714	10,669
Lesotho	4,167	3,975	2,738
Liberia	2,288	1,974	1,953
Madagascar	14,322	13,342	11,801
Malawi	14,969	11,307	10,985
Mali	11,470	12,096	8,344
Mauritania	3,910	4,114	3,397
Mauritius	858	628	255
Mozambique	21,950	16,802	12,256
Namibia	2,772	3,802	3,698
National Liberation Movement	2,979	3,404	1,956
Niger	14,393	12,117	9,911
Nigeria	14,261	10,049	9,452
Pan African Congress-Azania	—	—	83
Rwanda	11,221	8,227	5,110
Sao Tome and Principe	1,086	1,149	782
Senegal	9,134	7,724	5,402
Seychelles	378	42	222
Sierra Leone	4,058	4,173	5,044
Swaziland	1,961	1,869	1,459
Togo	5,641	4,674	2,904
Uganda	15,546	14,747	12,224
United Republic of Tanzania	17,659	18,801	17,916
Zaire	11,509	7,038	6,471
Zambia	7,112	4,074	3,645
Zimbabwe	4,201	3,446	5,524
Africa subtotal	**343,071**	**289,189**	**241,802**
ARAB STATES			
Algeria	3,662	2,277	1,793
Bahrain	145	120	63
Djibouti	1,326	1,232	1,427
Egypt	6,500	9,498	13,692
Iraq	(177)	473	(12)
Jordan	2,832	1,943	1,535
Kuwait	243	336	1,566
Lebanon	730	1,776	3,060
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,155	843	2,336
Morocco	7,285	6,270	2,985
Oman	4,006	2,762	1,187
Qatar	833	738	1,723
Saudi Arabia	5,454	5,882	6,699
Somalia	3,535	2,665	8,511
Sudan	25,106	17,504	11,594

Syrian Arab Republic	2,153	2,394	1,655
Tunisia	1,737	1,351	2,016
United Arab Emirates	1,479	1,868	1,580
Yemen	11,907	7,784	2,859
Arab subtotal	**79,911**	**67,716**	**66,269**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			
Afghanistan	16,321	14,814	18,298
Bangladesh	21,990	24,749	21,450
Bhutan	7,762	5,879	4,576
Brunei Darussalam	1	5	—
Cambodia	342	7,742	24,215
China	48,838	41,625	38,410
Cook Islands	205	327	495
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3,303	3,833	3,445
Federated States of Micronesia	491	403	672
Fiji	1,359	1,180	877
India	20,538	19,521	34,000
Indonesia	17,081	18,598	15,277
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6,255	2,916	2,867
Kiribati	646	416	303
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8,635	8,082	6,512
Malaysia	2,952	2,486	2,122
Maldives	1,928	2,406	1,593
Marshall Islands	376	205	124
Mongolia	3,424	2,029	1,470
Nepal	18,861	14,850	9,844
Niue	491	227	96
Pacific Multi-Islands	844	742	1,338
Pakistan	23,452	22,267	16,018
Papua New Guinea	6,061	6,252	5,009
Philippines	7,720	4,573	4,237
Republic of Korea	1,659	996	596
Samoa	1,062	859	1,115
Singapore	126	(8)	—
Solomon Islands	400	875	694
Sri Lanka	9,919	12,264	7,298
Territory of Hong Kong	—	61	39
Thailand	8,087	3,423	2,372
Tokelau	399	222	302
Tonga	443	229	429
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	17	110	229
Tuvalu	384	342	294
Union of Myanmar	17,799	12,618	8,622
Vanuatu	1,027	426	147
Viet Nam	26,252	17,589	12,967
Asia and the Pacific subtotal	**287,450**	**256,133**	**248,352**
EUROPE AND THE CIS			
Albania	1,286	764	1,446
Bulgaria	651	308	420
Cyprus	584	415	637
Czechoslovakia	98	519*	270*
Hungary	202	32	55
Kyrgyzstan	—	50	84
Lithuania	—	—	132
Malta	150	153	100
Poland	1,459	562	500
Portugal	914	595	403
Republic of Belarus	—	—	31
Republic of Estonia	—	—	24
Republic of Latvia	—	—	115
Republic of Moldova	—	—	123
Romania	748	1,257	1,141
Russian Federation	—	—	51
Slovak Republic	—	—	7
Tajikistan	—	—	22
Turkey	2,799	3,035	3,326
Ukraine	—	—	14
Uzbekistan	—	—	409
Yugoslavia	1,038	219	243
EUROPE and the CIS subtotal	**9,929**	**7,909**	**9,553**

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
Anguilla	342	378	318
Antigua and Barbuda	239	65	107
Argentina	23.756	31.587	59.429
Aruba	157	209	485
Bahamas	302	15	(17)
Barbados	328	391	9
Belize	603	249	387
Bermuda	70	—	—
Bolivia	10.178	10.463	13.284
Brazil	21.737	22.264	37.836
British Virgin Islands	29	86	54
Cayman Islands	286	12	11
Central America	29.004	37.719	28.267
Chile	6.916	5.063	8.283
Colombia	11.087	13.418	24.348
Costa Rica	2.547	2.594	2.871
Cuba	2.096	2.700	2.183
Dominica	317	193	207
Dominican Republic	4.833	5.202	9.753
Ecuador	4.714	3.603	5.838
El Salvador	3.526	6.089	11.368
Grenada	210	286	264
Guatemala	5.125	4.279	5.129
Guyana	4.790	4.678	4.169
Haiti	5.476	3.036	4.154
Honduras	4.765	9.044	9.360
Jamaica	2.655	4.881	3.556
Mexico	4.140	2.619	2.915
Montserrat	321	231	149
Multi-Island Country	142	1.140	839
Netherlands Antilles	246	317	209
Nicaragua	5.658	7.164	10.520
Panama	1.705	7.675	11.620
Paraguay	4.730	9.045	12.670
Peru	3.397	9.018	23.634
St. Christopher & Nevis	112	489	311
Saint Lucia	188	232	345
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	330	174	302
Suriname	604	184	119
Trinidad and Tobago	936	1.812	573
Turks and Caicos Islands	127	161	169
Uruguay	3.035	5.484	8.973
Venezuela	4.368	7.914	8.758
Latin America and the Caribbean subtotal	**176.127**	**222.163**	**313.759**
Total Country Projects	**896.488**	**843.110**	**879.735**
INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS			
Regional	155.441	104.283	64.233
Interregional	47.666	40.851	41.775
Palestinian People	3.991	6.530	3.662
Global	19.204	19.640	29.107
Total Inter-Country Projects	**226.302**	**171.304**	**138.777**
Total Country and Inter-Country Projects	**1.122.790**	**1.014.414**	**1.018.512**
Total Government Cash Counterpart Contributions	**10.294**	**12.368**	**12.488**
GRAND TOTAL	***1.133.084***	***1.026.782***	***1.031.000***

a/ Includes expenditures financed under Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Special Programme Resources (SPR), Special Industrial Services (SIS), Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries (LDC), GCCC and cost-sharing when applicable.
b/ Revised.
c/ Revised.
d/ Provisional and includes expenditures for Technical Support Services and IPF-Sublines.
e/ Pertains to the Czech Republic.

Executing Agencies of the United Nations Development Programme

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

United Nations

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

World Bank (IBRD)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNDP Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (IESA)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations University (UNU)

World Food Programme (WFP)

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD)

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Other Special-Purpose Funds

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One United Nations Plaza
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